

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to explain my absence from the House on Friday, February 24 and Monday, February 27, 1995.

As I have stated previously, my wife and I are faced with a trying family medical situation which has required my presence at home in Los Angeles as often as possible and, unfortunately, at times when the House is in session. We are expecting our second child this May, and under doctor's orders, my wife has been limited to bed rest until she has completed her pregnancy.

Regretfully, I missed a number of recorded floor votes during this brief absence from Washington. For the record, I would like to indicate my position on each amendment and bill:

Tate amendment to H.R. 450, the Regulatory Transition Act of 1995 (rollcall 167)—“No.”

Wise amendment to H.R. 450 (rollcall 168)—“Aye.”

Green amendment to H.R. 450 (rollcall 169)—“Aye.”

Waxman amendment to H.R. 450 (rollcall 170)—“Aye.”

Fattah amendment to H.R. 450 (rollcall 171)—“Aye.”

Volkmer amendment to H.R. 450 (rollcall 172)—“Aye.”

On motion to recommit with instructions (rollcall 173)—“Aye.”

On final passage of H.R. 450 (rollcall 174)—“No.”

On agreeing to the resolution (rollcall 175)—“No.”

Brown (CA) substitute to H.R. 1022, Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act (rollcall 176)—“Aye.”

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT ELIMI-  
NATION ACT OF 1995

**HON. JOEL HEFLEY**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, French economist Jean-Baptiste Say is famous as the author of Say's Law, sometimes summarized as “Supply creates its own demand.” In economic circles, this law is still the subject of debate.

Here in Washington, however, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been proving Say's Law for the past 30 years. We keep increasing spending on public housing, and the problem just gets worse.

Contrary to popular belief, housing assistance was not cut during the Reagan years. Discretionary Federal assisted housing outlays have grown from \$165 million in 1962 to \$5.5 billion in 1980 and \$23.7 billion in 1994, resulting in 55 percent more families being assisted today than in 1980.

Has this dramatic growth solved the problem? No. Today, after HUD's budget has

grown by over 400 percent in 15 years, only 30 percent of the families eligible to receive housing assistance are doing so.

And what kind of housing are they receiving? The 1992 report on severely distressed public housing found many public housing residents afraid to leave their own homes due to prevalent crime while others were living in decaying conditions that threatened their safety and health.

Three decades of HUD and homeownership is down, homelessness is up, and millions of low-income Americans are condemned to live in substandard housing which would be unacceptable if it were owned by anyone else.

Quite simply, HUD has failed its mission of providing decent, low-income housing to America's poor. On the other hand, it has done an excellent job of providing jobs to over four thousand Washington bureaucrats who oversee the hundred of programs within the Department.

For these reasons, today I am introducing legislation to abolish HUD by January 1, 1998 and consolidate its existing programs into block grants and vouchers.

If it is truly the job of government to subsidize low-income housing, then let's do it without the middle-man. Rent vouchers allow low-income people to choose their own home, rather than have some bureaucrat choose it for them. Block grants give money directly to the States and local governments—that much closer to the taxpayers who pay the bills.

It is time to admit that Uncle Sam makes a lousy landlord and end this 30-year experiment in socialist domestic policy. As Bill Clinton said in his State of the Union Address, “The old way of governing around here actually seemed to reward failure.”

Let's stop rewarding HUD's failure by abolishing HUD and eliminating the unnecessary bureaucracy. The alternative is to continue investing in instant ghettos and Federal bureaucrats. That's a solution we've tried for 30 years, and it just hasn't worked.

CONGRATULATIONS STANLEY E.  
GREATHOUSE ON 31 YEARS OF  
SERVICE TO THE WAYNE-WHITE  
COUNTIES ELECTRIC COOPERA-  
TIVE

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Stanley E. Greathouse on 31 years of dedicated service to the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative. On March 12, 1995 friends and family will gather at Orchardville School in Wayne County, IL to honor Stanley for his years of service and wish him a wonderful retirement.

Born December 11, 1916 Stanley has dedicated his life to serving his neighbors. Growing up Stanley attended a one-room school in Orchardville, rode a horse to high school, and worked on a farm to pay his way through Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. After graduating from Southern, Stanley returned to that one-room school where he taught for 4 years and later became its principal, all the while cultivating grain and tending livestock on his farm. In addition to his work as an educator and farmer Stanley has served

the spiritual needs of his community. He has served as pastor to the Polar Creek Branch of Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints and has served as president of its board of directors.

Stanley's career with the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative began in 1964 when he became a member of its board of directors. Since that day Stanley has set the standard of excellence in helping to improve the lives of local residents. Through his positions on numerous boards Stanley has worked diligently for the development of rural electrification, a fight that I am sure he will continue long into retirement. Stanley's three decades of official service to the rural electrification effort will be hard to duplicate.

Stanley Greathouse has served his community in countless ways. Whether as an educator, spiritual leader, farmer, or advocate for rural electric initiatives he has always championed the needs of rural communities. The people who know him understand that he simply strives to make life better for his neighbors.

I am proud to join with the hundreds of well wishers, friends, and family members who are gathered to wish Stanley a splendid retirement from the Wayne-White Counties Electric Cooperative. I am honored to represent this distinguished gentleman in Congress. His is an example for all to admire.

TRIBUTE TO NEWTON CATTELL ON  
HIS RETIREMENT

**HON. JOHN T. MYERS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 1, 1995*

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in the popular press, the term “lobbyist” connotes both good and bad. The typical lobbyist is said to represent special interests who are at odds with the will of the American people. And indeed, there are some like that. On the other hand, real lobbyists include our constituents, interested citizens, and persons who represent commercial and nonprofit institutions whose knowledge and insight enables us to legislate wisely.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to recognize one of those real lobbyists, Newton Cattell, who will retire at the end of this month. My colleagues deserve to know of his valuable contributions both to our Nation's institutions of higher learning and to the Congress. When Newton retires, we will miss him dearly for he has represented universities to this Congress longer than any other individual.

I have known Newton since 1983 when some of our great midwestern universities formed the Midwestern Universities Alliance, a consortium of public land-grant universities. Newton has been its director from its inception and has kept midwestern Members of Congress informed about the state of higher education in their region and the needs of the institutions, their students, and faculties.

Newton's lobbying activities on behalf of colleges and universities go back to 1968 shortly after passage of the 1965 Higher Education Act. It was then that Penn State, where he worked at the time, asked him to seek funding for the new legislation. To that end, Newton